

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 18, 1916

NUMBER 12

Boiler Code of American Society of Mechanical Engineers

S. F. Jeter Before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

In the invitation to read a paper before your Association on the boiler code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, it was specified that a mere paraphrase of the code was not desired, and the object of this paper will be to point out the need for uniform rules governing the construction of steam boilers throughout the United States, and why the steam user will benefit by such uniformity, and to show how the boiler code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers meets this need. No attempt will be made to elaborate on the specific rules of the code or to show why these particular rules were adopted.

Every member of this Association must be fully aware of the demand for greater safety in the operation of steam boilers made during the past few years, and his demand has resulted in several state laws on the subject of boiler construction and operation. It is no longer a question of whether we shall have laws on this subject, but rather, what these laws shall be.

With the wave of "Safety First" that has swept the country, and consequent public demand for legislation on the subject of boiler construction and operation, it behooves the steam user to take the greatest interest in the movement to see that his interests are not overlooked. It is not meant by this that opposition should be made to any sane legislation on this subject, for the steam user should not and will not be opposed to any necessary regulations for safety in regard to either the operation or construction of boilers. With twenty odd years' experience in the insurance and manufacture of boilers, I can say without hesitation that there would be no need of law to secure the adoption of all necessary requirements for safety by the average steam user, providing all steam users should secure equally competent advice as to what represented safe conditions, for the responsible head of an industry is not willing to take unwarranted chances in regard to boiler operation, if he is fully aware of what such changes mean.

It is the general experience in the insurance field that after an accident the boiler user is extremely cautious in regard to the future operation of his boiler equipment and sometimes over cautious.

The adoption of standards by law is, therefore, necessary primarily to govern individual opinion as to what may be considered safe and what may not.

The boiler user, from a financial standpoint, is mainly concerned in seeing that his competitors do not enjoy immunity from regulations with which he must comply, and the average user would not consider it a particular hardship if he were compelled to adopt measures, the benefits of which might be debatable, providing his competitors were likewise compelled to follow the same rules.

That requirements for safety, either in regard to construction or operation of steam boilers, should be uniform, seems self-evident. If a lap seam is to be considered unsafe design for a new boiler to operate in one state, it should be considered equally unsafe in any other state; and the same reasoning would apply to practically every other feature of boiler construction or method of operation. The question may be naturally asked, "While uniformity may be entirely logical and of some advantage, why is a steam user vitally interested in having one set of rules govern the construction of all boilers?" He may contend that with two sets of rules, of which one demands a slightly different spacing of staybolts from that required by another, and where reasonable safety is provided by either, he should not be interested in the particular set of rules to be used.

Granting that some of the features of any rules may be questioned as to their accuracy or usefulness, still the advocacy of one single set merits the heartiest support of the steam user for his own protection. You, as manufacturers of cotton goods, know full well that if you are to compete satisfactorily in the manufacture of such goods and be able to produce them at a reasonable figure, your mill must specialize. If you had to make cloth to specification, and to meet one or several laws on the subject, as is the practice in the boiler field today in the manufacture of that class of machinery, your cost would rise abnormally.

Suppose, for example, that instead of your mills making only one grade or a few grades at most, that one customer should order five thousand yards of a different kind, and

so on; and that it would require several orders each day to keep your mill operating. Also, assume that each of these orders is destined for a different state, and according to law, a certain weave must be used for the first order and a different weave for the second, and that the tensile strength of the cloth must lie between very definite limits but that the limits are to be different for each order. You will then be able to appreciate the position that the boiler manufacturer finds himself in today.

While such conditions are of grave concern to the boiler manufacturer, you know the consumer pays for the extra cost of the product manufactured under such conditions, and in the case of boilers you are the consumer. While it may not be of vital importance to you in the use of a boiler whether the straps are to be spaced 6 inches or 6½ inches apart, or whether the steel of which the shell is constricted is to have a maximum tensile strength of 60,000 or 65,000 pounds per square inch, or may be of flange or fire box grade; in order for the boiler manufacturer to produce this boiler economically, it is necessary for him to be able to tell beforehand the kind of stock he should order and the draft of rules that may be followed in the construction of the boiler in order to purchase in quality and handle his product through the shop in an economical manner.

With the general agitation for state laws governing boiler construction, unless uniformity in rules is obtained, each boiler shop will only be able to build for a few states. With the limited number of laws now in force, it is the most difficult problem to design and manufacture a boiler to meet the requirements of the rules of two or more states, and unless uniform rules are adopted, the boiler user is the one who will feel the result of added cost without compensating benefits, and in the purchase of his boilers fair competition and the ability to secure his boiler equipment manufactured under the most economical conditions will be largely eliminated. Since the requirements governing safety in the construction of boilers must be uniform to be logical, and to secure the greatest return to the boiler purchaser, it fol-

lows that they should emanate from the same source.

The question naturally arises at once, "From what source shall come rules to govern the construction of boilers for the entire country?" It would appear that if interference with states' rights did not enter the question, the appointment of a commission by the National Government would be the way to decide the matter, but it is my belief that the manner in which the problem will possibly now be solved, if such organizations as your own will lend their full co-operation, is much better than the results that might be expected from the appointment of a national commission. A commission appointed for such purpose would naturally be given authority to decide positively all questions without regard to complaints of those who might be affected by their rulings, and the result might not be as expected or desired.

When a state passes a law governing the construction of boilers, the next step is to prepare a set of rules for the guidance of the boiler manufacturer, and a board or commission is usually appointed to draw up such requirements as may be deemed necessary. With each state acting independently in the matter there can of course be no uniformity in the rules, and none of the rules thus drafted can possibly be the best, for they would not represent the combined wisdom of the different boards drafting them. It is therefore evident that individual state boards, working independently, cannot hope to produce uniform rules, or those that may be considered the best, no matter whether politics enter their formation or not, and it is more than likely to.

The same effect as mentioned above in connection with a national commission is likely to be experienced with the appointment of a state board—that is, a board empowered to draft rules that will have the force of law is not so likely to be as attentive to complaints from those whose interest may be affected as a similar body engaged in the same work, but whose product will stand or fall on its merits without the force of law to aid it. No one person, or small group of persons, no matter how well informed they may be on the subject of boiler construction and operation is fully capable of drafting a com-

plete set of boiler rules that may be considered the best; and no matter how carefully any set of such rules may be drafted, they cannot be considered as permanently the best; for the art of boiler manufacture, like other lines of industry, is rapidly advancing, and any set of rules governing the construction of boilers must be changed from time to time in order to keep abreast of the advancement in the art.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, in 1911, recognizing the chaotic condition that was fast being approached by the separate states adopting rules governing the construction of boilers, appointed a boiler code committee to draft a set of such rules that might be used by the various states as a guide in the selection of rules to govern boiler construction when adopting boiler laws. The original committee was composed of six members, and after much work on the part of this committee, and several public hearings, at which intense interest in the subject was manifested by the representatives of many industries, it was decided to augment the original committee by the appointment of an advisory committee, which increased by four times the committee membership.

In addition to the increase in the size of the committee, which increase was made to more certainly obtain the views of most of those affected, an appeal had been sent to every engineer of prominence known to be posted on the subject of boiler design, to give his views as to how

the boiler code should be drafted. It is thus seen that the boiler code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers represents not alone the views of the boiler code committee of that society, which, with the advisory committee, was composed of several members representing practically every interest to be affected, but it represents the combined views of the engineering fraternity throughout the United States, and a number in foreign countries, and has the approval of the foremost engineering society of this country, as far as that society ever approves a document of this character.

It would therefore appear that the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' boiler code should be superior to any set of rules that has been put out, or may be put out by a state board delegated to perform a similar duty. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts was the first to adopt a complete set of rules governing the construction of boilers, and as pioneers in this field the work of the board of boiler rules of that state deserves the highest commendation. These rules were copied and improved upon by the state of Ohio, and the boiler code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers had the benefit of the experience with both sets of rules after their practical application; and free use was made of every feature of these rules that had been demonstrated by practice to be good.

As has been stated, no set of rules may be drafted that can be consid-

ered permanently the best, and it has been wisely arranged that at intervals of not exceeding two years' time, a revision of the boiler code may be undertaken in order that such changes as have been introduced by advancement in the art of boiler construction may be taken advantage of.

The boiler code is, of course, by no means beyond criticism, and no set of rules for a similar purpose may hope to be drafted without being open to criticism at some points; but it is perfectly safe to state that the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' boiler code is the most complete and logical set of rules governing the construction of steam boilers in existence today, and is advocated and backed by practically every interest connected with the manufacture and use of steam boilers.

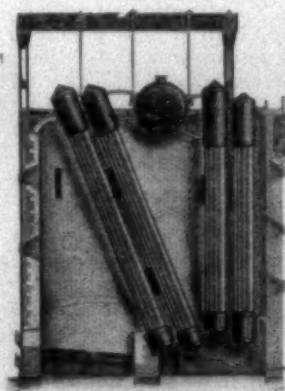
The existence of the boiler code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the hope of its nation-wide adoption to govern boiler construction has been mainly dependent on the support of those who would be most seriously affected. All complaints in regard to proposed rules during its compilation were most attentively listened to; and as an indication of the conscientious manner in which this work was done, it is suggestive that the staunchest supporters of this code are those most directly affected by its requirements, and the benefits to be gained by such supporters in its adoption are largely of an indirect character.

Another indication of the careful

manner in which the boiler code has been drawn is the fact that so little real opposition has been met with in regard to its provisions. The members of this Association who are also members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers will no doubt remember that one boiler manufacturer attacked it, and alleged that the code discriminated against his boiler and was to prevent fair competition between himself and a boiler manufacturer whose representatives were actively connected with the code work. No statement could be further from the facts than this. The manufacturers who were actively engaged in the work of compiling the boiler code were without doubt the ones who received the least consideration in regard to the possible effect of the code provisions on their standard designs or methods of construction. One manufacturer in particular, who was most actively engaged in this work, was compelled by the code requirements to make very extensive changes in his manufacturing equipment in order that he might bring his product up to the code requirements, although the changes required in the construction of his boiler were not at all radical.

If your Association should decide to lend its support and influence in securing a nation-wide adoption of the boiler code, where state laws are to be enacted covering boiler construction, those members who are not conversant with the boiler code or who are not familiar with boiler design or the different types

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used at the present time throughout the United States, may rest assured that the boiler code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers is absolutely free of the attempt to favor any particular type or design of boiler or particular method of construction. The boiler code has no effect or influence on boiler design except in regard to safety, and as long as the designer keeps within prescribed limits for stresses and uses materials that practice has demonstrated as really reliable for the purpose, his inventive genius will not be hampered in the least.

The boiler code does not attempt to influence the size or pressure required for a boiler intended to meet the particular needs of a steam user, and the advice of your engineer in determining such questions is as much in demand as ever; but instead of being occupied in looking after details of boiler design connected with safety, your engineer will be free to make a more careful study of the possibilities in regard to economical operation, and it is in this direction that you really expect to receive returns from expenditures made in retaining a consulting engineer.

If the need for adopting the same set of rules in each state where laws are proposed to govern the construction of boilers is considered advisable, and it does not seem possible that the least thought on the subject can lead to any other conclusion from the steam users' standpoint, then the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' boiler code is practically the only set of rules available for such use. All disputed points in connection with these rules have been fought out with the parties interested, and a conclusion reached; and any attempt at selecting a different set of rules would mean that the same ground would have to be fought over again. It is more than likely that in the end practically the same conclusions would be reached if a like amount of care was used, as in the preparation of the boiler code.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers' boiler code has already the approval of many of the largest steam users in the country, and it is surprising to find the number who are today ordering their new boiler equipment built in accordance with its requirements, when the short length of time that this code has been in existence is considered. The boiler manufacturers throughout the country have approved the code through their different organizations and the boiler insurance interests are unanimous in their approval of its provisions.

It should be thoroughly understood that the boiler code is purely a code of rules by which the construction of new boilers may be governed and the safe maximum allowable working pressure for both old and new fixed, and that it has absolutely nothing to do with the law that is required to compel compliance with its provisions. There is nothing in the boiler code to prevent its use as an alternative for rules already used in a state, and that such an arrangement is entirely practical is evidenced by its

use in this manner by the states of Ohio, Wisconsin and Indiana, and the city of Detroit, all of which will accept boilers built under code requirements in lieu of the construction called for by their own particular rules.

On July 1st of this year, the state of Pennsylvania will require that all boilers used in that state, and which are not under municipal law, comply with the provisions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' boiler code, and the state of California is to take the same step at the first of the coming year; in fact, every state in the union that has a state boiler law, with the single exception of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has either adopted the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' boiler code or will accept boilers built under its provisions in lieu of their own requirements.

Since the boiler code has but recently come into existence, the impression might be gained that it consists of an entirely new set of rules just compiled for the purpose, but this is not so, for the boiler code committee studiously avoided the use in that code of any rule that had not been demonstrated by practical experience or elaborate tests to be found; and while the rigid enforcement of the code provisions will no doubt indicate the need of slight modification that will be beneficial, it cannot be in any wise regarded in the light of a new and untried experiment.

It was not my intention to specifically mention any of the code rules in this paper, but it would not seem proper to close without calling attention to the sections on braced and stayed surfaces and circular flues and furnaces, which are without doubt the best and most logical rules on these subjects that have thus far been formulated.

In closing, I wish to call attention to the fact that the brunt of the fight for uniform rules to govern boiler construction has been carried on thus far by the boiler manufacturer, but since the steam user is the one who ultimately will derive the greatest benefit by the attainment of the desired end, in that he will secure the greatest return for his investment in boiler equipment, it would seem only right that, as the project has been as auspiciously launched, the steam users, through such associations as your own, should lend their full co-operation in carrying the work to a complete and successful finish. The question is not, whether the steam user shall seek the enactment of boiler laws, but when such laws are thrust upon him, whether he shall demand that a known set of rules governing boiler construction be used, or be content to sit still and take whatever rules happen to be furnished? Will you feel safe to have the construction of boilers you may purchase governed by a code put out by the foremost engineering society of the country, and like that which will be used by a majority of your competitors and purchased under as favorable conditions, or do your desire special frills that may be demanded by lo-

(Continued on Page 9.)

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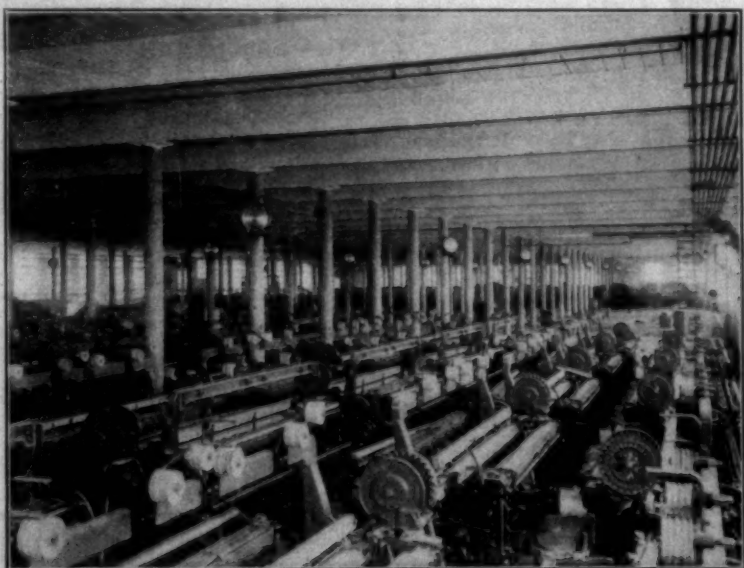
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Slashing and Size Making

D. W. Poole Before Texas Textile Association

I may be going too far back to begin this article but as it is impossible to get good slashing without good spooling and warping I will start there.

In the first place, I would say, I think who ever has charge of slashing should by all means have the warpers, nor would it be a bad idea for him to have charge of the spoolers. Then he can look right after the knot-tying which is no small item in making good running warps.

Knotters should be looked after at least once every day and see that they tie a good knot, one that does not slip out when put in the warper creels.

Spoolers are one of the least considered machines in a mill as all of you will agree who are familiar with the subject. It gives very little trouble so far as repairs are concerned, and as many mills have more spindles than are actually necessary, it allows for a certain amount of inattention around these machines that is not noticeable in other parts of a well-kept room.

First-class spindle bands are a prime requisite for good production.

The speed of the spindles should be as high as the strength of the yarn will permit, say 700 to 1000 R. P. M. according to the number and quality of the yarn. Loss of production is often caused by over-speeding. It causes lots of broken ends for the spooler-tender to tie as the spool fills up.

The spool guides should be frequently gone over to make sure that they do not cause large and small end spools and tangled yarn. The man in charge should see that tenders run their ends in the guides and not over them. The guides should be of a pattern that can be set to suit the number of yarn being run and kept to exact gauge for when properly set they act as clearers for the yarn and prevent many an imperfections getting into the cloth as well as increasing the production in the weave room.

The necessity for not tampering with the guides should be carefully impressed on all spooler hands and at the same time encourage them by furnishing them with clean, even yarn, have loose and broken bands promptly replaced, bobbin holders set for least strain and the frame working smoothly in all its parts.

Right here let me say to the superintendent and overseer, pay by the pound, but see that you get your pound, for just at this place a good many dollars are lost every year.

The next important part is warping. At this point the result of bad work makes it impossible for the slasher-tender to turn out a first class warp for the weaver.

After selecting a good careful girl, one who will feel responsible for the work turned off the machines, she should have proper instruction and encouragement as well as good pay. I, for one, do not think it good business policy to try and get this work done for nothing. Most of you will agree that if you

get a good article you have to pay for it, so in this particular case we can not vary from the rule.

The greatest trouble arising from poor warping is due to the crossing, lapping, and improper tying of broken ends. The operator in piecing up broken ends should make sure that the threads are absolutely straight and free from cross, also avoiding spreading the yarn with the fingers as much as possible. The machine should also be kept in good shape. Have them so they will stop when an end breaks. Do not let them run eight or ten yards before they stop after an end breaks. Keep your stop motion working accurately. See that drop wires are free, with an even spread. By arranging your creels so as to give the least possible friction on the yarn, your warper will stop at once when an end breaks. Keep your front comb set to make a good firm beam on the selvages. Threads allowed to run under or piled up on selvages will not run off on slasher with even tension and will make soft selvages on the warp.

Care should be taken when starting warper on empty beams to see that yarn is pulled down on both ends of the beam at the same time. Notice that the clock is perfectly set; and set on the different warpers at the same place and position. For instance, if you set the clock on one warper before you begin to wind yarn on the beam, then on another after you have wound on enough to get up broken threads, you will have waste on the latter. Most warpers are equipped with a fine pitched measuring-roll-gear; and in stopping and starting this roll often bounces and causes the gear to miss teeth on the clock-worm-gear. As the measuring roll is driven by friction of the yarn on same, this causes uneven length of yards on the different beams and makes several pounds of unnecessary waste at the slasher.

The warper also furnishes the best position in the mill to judge the quality of the warp yarn being produced as there are a large number of threads side by side, running at a speed which allows of a good inspection and comparisons of their varying sizes and other inequalities.

With all things looked after as they should be, the slashers should receive beams that will run out without the loss of a thread.

The foregoing are only a few of the little things to be looked after in preparation of the yarn for the slashers. I could write enough along this line to fill a newspaper; but that is not necessary. I believe if a man will give his close attention to the things I have mentioned it will include the whole.

We now come to the slashing which, to my mind, is one of the most important sections of the mill. I do not say that is the most important. But no department demands a closer oversight from the overseer than slashing. Good, careful men should be selected for the slasher

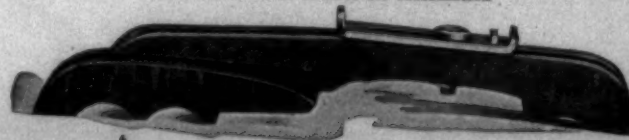
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room; particularly the one who makes the size. The slasher tenders should be good, conscientious men with good sense, preferably of middle age, in whom you can trust. There are a lot of things to be considered right here. If a careless hand is on one of these machines, he can turn out more bad work causing trouble for the weave room than any other operative in the mill, unless it be the warper tender. I will not go

into any details as to the condition in which the frame should be kept only see that the creel, cylinders, and fronts are perfectly level and in line with each other. See that traps and drain pipes work freely so as to keep water out of the cylinders. Keep the cylinders packed in good shape with new packing. The friction should be taken down once a month, oftener if possible, and greased with tallow then rubbed perfectly clean with waste. It seems to me that it would be a good idea to cover the rubber friction with cloth. It will add to the life of the friction and prevent them from getting dry and hard. They should be lubricated often with graphite and oil. Whenever your frictions get hard so that you cannot bend them with your hands you had better have them replaced with new ones. The old, hard friction will pull the stretch out of your warp and it will be brittle when it reaches the weaver. The loom needs all the elasticity the yarn has; and in warp preparation this should be one of the principle objects.

Another thing about slashing that needs good careful attention is the squeeze rolls; enough cloth should be used on the squeeze rolls to give a good cushion; also about 3 yards of flannel. Keep the best roll in front and the edge of the flannel should be kept in good shape. Too much flannel on the squeeze roll will let too much size through and stick up the warps causing them to run bad. I find that a blanket put on right gives good results for 6 or 7 weeks.

Keep enough cloth on the tension roller but not too much as it will pull the yarn too fast. See that tension roller pulls uniformly with roller in size vat. Do not use too much steam on cylinders as this will bake the size on the yarn.

We could go on multiplying the things that are necessary to be done in the slasher room until one is impressed with the fact, that slashing is a very important factor in the preparation of the yarn for the loom. But I will not go farther as we wish to take up some of your time on size making.

Size making, to my mind, is an art. In making size there is no set formula that a man can go by; we have so many conditions to contend with in the various sections of the country that it is impossible to have any set formula that would meet the requirements in every mill.

The main thing in making good size is to see that it is thoroughly cooked and by having a good starch and good water. When I say good water I mean a good, pure, soft water, or fresh condensed water, for it is impossible to get the highest results out of your other ingredient unless you have good water.

I am not going to say anything in regard to the proportion of the different ingredients to be used as I have heretofore stated that conditions are so varied in the different plants that no set of rules can be adopted. Each overseer or superintendent should find out what is best suited for his particular class of goods and then stick to it.

In making up a kettle of size the first thing is to run whatever amount

of water is required into the kettle, then put in starch and let run for about 10 minutes before turning steam on. Size should be cooked for at least 1-2 hour before compound is put in as your compound does not need to be cooked. Just here let me say to you, watch your sizing compounds closely. See that the compound is going to cause the size to penetrate the yarn, also if it is going to cause the yarn to hold moisture thereby preventing the yarn from breaking in dry windy weather and finally see that it cuts all gum and keeps the cylinders clean, if not, when the yarn leaves the cylinder it will stick. This will destroy the gloss on the yarn and cause it to weave badly.

Cook size for one hour or longer and cook slowly. There is no limited time to cook size for this reason. Sometimes you will have 150-pound boiler pressure and then again you may have only 120 pounds.

To tell when the size is done. When the size thickens for the first time cut off some of steam and cook slowly. As the heart of the grain is much richer than the body it takes longer to cook. After it thickens for the second time dip some up every few seconds on a paddle and rub between thumb and finger and when it becomes slick, smooth and clear your size is ready for use.

Whenever possible the circulating system should be used.

There are various ways in which to keep the size at the proper level in the size vat. This is very essential in producing even running sized warps and in keeping your weights correct in the cloth.

Keep size boiling in supply kettles and size vats while using. Do not be afraid that your size will get too thin as the evaporation will offset the condensation.

In preparing the above I have not attempted to go into an elaborate detail of all the points connected with slashing and sizing, but in my simple way I have tried to set forth a few of the important things that should be considered in producing good running warps. At the same time this article is intended to suggest a few topics for discussion by the members of the association who are present today.

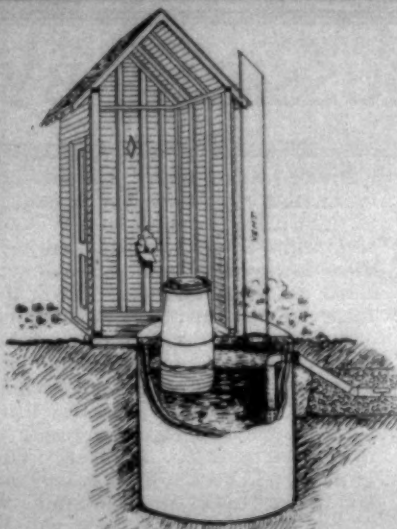
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Cannon Mfg. Co., Kannapolis, N. C.....	800 Outfits
The Mayo Mills, Mayodan, N. C.....	235 Outfits
(Entire Kannapolis and Cabarrus Mill Villages)	
Virginia Cotton Mills, Swepsonville, N. C.....	118 Outfits
Caraleigh Cotton Mills, Raleigh, N. C.....	50 Outfits
Gibson Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.....	100 Outfits
P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.....	100 Outfits
Arista Mills Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.....	27 Outfits
Kesler Mfg. Co., Salisbury, N. C.....	20 Outfits

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Questions for Carders.

Editor:

Please allow me space to ask a few questions on the Discussion Page. Would ask some practical carders what is the proper method of aligning grinding stands? How long should it take to grind a good carding point on tempered steel wire with traverse grinder, the emery being in fair shape? What causes the layers on some full roving bobbins to be crisscrossed while the layers on other bobbins lie parallel, on the same frame? No bobbins jumping? What causes eddies in the air current of a picker?

N. C.

Twist in Spinning Bands.

Editor:

Please allow me space to ask the following questions in regard to spinning bands. Should the first twist of the band be put in the same way as the twist in the roving, or should it be the reverse of that of the roving?

I think that the little band should be regarded as a very important part in the spinning, though very few overseers give it their attention. I would like very much to have some one answer the above question.

Band Boy.

School Buildings to be Erected.

A deal has been closed between the Wiscassett Mills Company and the Efrd Manufacturing Company, of Albemarle, N. C., whereby the present large and commodious brick school building, which has heretofore been the joint property of these two companies, becomes the sole property of the Wiscassett Mills Company. About ten years ago these two cotton manufacturing companies erected a large wooden building in which to school the children of their employees. Two years ago they erected a large brick school building, which they then expected would be sufficient for many years to come. During last year this brick building was so filled with children that it became impossible to attempt to run another year with-

out more room, hence the deal between the companies above named. In the future therefore, the Wiscassett Mills Company will entirely own the present building. John S. Efrd, secretary and treasurer of the Efrd Manufacturing Company, has announced the intention of his company to at once commence the construction of a large brick school building for the use of the Efrd Manufacturing Company's employees in schooling their children. This building will cost at least \$20,000 and Mr. Efrd thinks that possibly as much as \$25,000 to \$30,000 will be put into the construction of this building. Work will commence at once on the new school building so as to be ready when schools opens in the fall. The building is to be in the large grove situated just a few blocks northwest of the Efrd Manufacturing Company's mills in North Albemarle. Both of the buildings together will be sufficient to accommodate something like fifteen hundred to two thousand students.

Negro Truckmen Work in Mills.

Columbia, S. C.—Col. E. J. Watson, State Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries has mailed out a circular annulling his former instructions to the textile plants of the state, in which he forbade the employment of negroes as

truckmen when they went into the same room with white operatives. His action was taken because of an opinion by the attorney general, amending an opinion delivered April 25, which held as legal the amended "segregation" act, passed by the last General Assembly, which forbade the employment of negroes as truckmen, should they come in contact with white workmen.

By some means the "segregation" act, when the penalty section was amended by the Legislature, got "balled up" and the word "truckmen" was left out of the list of occupations in textile establishments exempted from the operation of the law. Commissioner Watson called the matter to the attention of the attorney general, who, in an opinion delivered April 25, held that truckmen, if they were negroes, were not exempted from the operation of the statute. However, after making a resurvey of the situation and the authorities the attorney general amended his opinion later, stating that it was evidently the intent of the Legislature to exempt the occupation of truckmen, as there was nothing in the title of the act to show that this class of work was intentionally stricken from the statute; so, technically, and according to authorities which were cited, truckmen were exempted, even if the word does not appear in the list

of the amended act, which, with the exception of the penalty clause, is an exact copy of the original set, that contains "truckmen" in the exempted list.

When Commissioner Watson notified the textile manufacturers several weeks ago that they could not employ negroes as truckmen, the executive officers of the South Carolina Manufacturers' Association met in Columbia and held a conference with Col. E. J. Watson and T. N. Peoples, attorney general, and told the state officials that they would test the constitutionality of the law. They stated at that time approximately 2,000 negroes would be thrown out of employment and every textile establishment in the state would have to rearrange its system of handling heavy goods should the law remain as first interpreted.

Manufacture of Leather in United States.

According to the preliminary statement by the United States Bureau of the Census showing the results of the 1914 study of the manufacture of leather in the United States, there was a decrease of 19.5 per cent in the number of establishments between 1909 and 1914, but an increase of 12.1 per cent in the value of the products. The number of hides and skins of all kinds tanned during 1914 represented a decrease of 5.3 per cent compared with 1909, and the number of cattle hides showed an increase of 25 per cent in value and a decrease of 4.5 per cent in number.

Reports were received from 767 establishments having a total output valued at \$374,512,930. In 1909 there were 953 establishments with a total value of products amounting to \$384,105,561. Of the total number of establishments reported in 1914, 27 were engaged primarily in other industries, but made leather to the value of \$7,160,436, and used it in further manufacture. In 1909 there were 34 similar establishments, which made and consumed leather valued at \$6,095,106.—Commerce Reports.

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Girl from Mill Family Wins State Debate.

On April 15th the Graham (N. C.) Debating team won the Aycock Memorial cup given by the Literary Societies of the University at Chapel Hill. It is considered a great honor to win one of these annual debates because there are more than 1,300 participants in this debate, and by a process of elimination the contest was narrowed down between Graham High School and Wilson High School, and, as stated, Graham won.

The question debated was "The Enlargement of the Navy." The af-

owner of the Oneida mills in whose employ several members of Miss Cooper's family have been for the last 23 years, presented Miss Myrtle Cooper a beautiful gold wrist watch. He stated that Mr. Holt was proud of having such people connected with his mills and wished to show his appreciation of the honor that has been brought to the town. Then J. Dolph Long, representing the citizens of the town, presented a gold watch to Boyd Harden. He stated that this was a token of the pride the entire town felt in the debaters. Nothing for several years has aroused more enthusiasm than the splendid record made by these two young debaters.

Miss Cooper is one of a family of children of cotton mill people who have made a remarkable record as debaters. Three years ago, Miss Julia Cooper was on Graham's affirmative team which ranked next to the winning affirmative team in the final contest. She was regarded as the best debater in the entire contest. Two years ago, Miss Florie Cooper, another sister, was on Graham's affirmative team which contested with Winston-Salem for the cup. Her colleague was Michael Kernodle. Miss Myrtle Cooper, only 14 years old at that time, was a member of Graham's negative which ranked next to Winston-Salem. So, altogether the Cooper family and the Graham high school have made an unusual record in the debating union. Thomas Cooper, a brother, was one of Graham's debaters this year.



Successful Debaters, Boyd Harden and Myrtle Cooper

firmative team, composed of Miss Myrtle Cooper and Boyd Barden, and the negative team, composed of Miss Zelma Hornbuckle and Thos. Cooper, both won in the preliminaries and the Graham affirmative team went to the finals and defeated the Wilson team and the cup is in Graham.

When the Graham debaters came home from Chapel Hill they were met at the station by a long procession of automobiles, headed by the Oneida band. The debaters who won the Aycock Memorial cup, Miss Myrtle Cooper and Boyd Harden, were driven uptown in a machine decorated in their honor. In the car with them were Graham's other debaters, Miss Zelma Hornbuckle and Thomas Cooper, and the two teachers who coached the teams, Miss Thomas and Mr. Rankin. The car carried three big banners. On each side was a large one with these words: "Here are the ones who put thirteen hundred to flight." On the back of the car was written, "Cooper-Harden. Victors."

The parade stopped at the courthouse where a large crowd had gathered. A number of citizens made short talks, congratulating the debaters. Then Lynn Williamson, in behalf of L. Banks Holt,

Boiler Code of American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

(Continued from Page 5).

cal rules at a considerable advance in price over the standard product? The American Uniform Boiler-law Society has been organized for the purpose of urging the adoption of the boiler code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, where a state is considering the adoption of laws governing boiler construction, and its membership is composed of steam users, manufacturers of all classes of materials used in boiler construction, boiler manufacturers and insurance companies. Individuals, companies or associations may become members of this society. Its purpose is not to secure legislation on boiler construction or operation, but where laws are in effect or are to be enacted for this purpose, to urge the use of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' boiler code, to the end that uniformity may result. I would suggest a most careful investigation of the aims and work of this society by your Association, with a view of becoming a member

Jennings Cotton Mills,

Lumberton, N. C.

Chas. H. Boyd.....General Supt
B. L. Doby.....Superintendent
R. B. Rogers.....No. 1 Carding
A. H. Sloan.....No. 2 Carding
Alex. Dawkins.....No. 1 Spinning
H. L. Sedberry.....No. 2 Spinning
C. R. Deaton.....Night Carder
D. M. Hayse...Shipping Department
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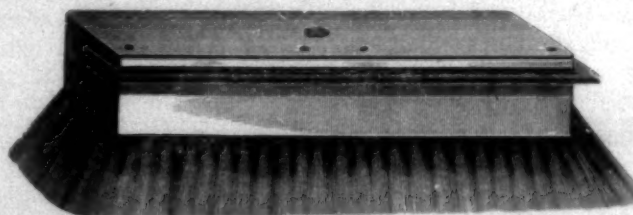
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Los Angeles - 204 N. Los Angeles St.
Minneapolis - 418 S. Third St.
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Charlotte, N. C., J. S. Cothran, Com'l Bank Building.
Louisville, Frederick Wehle, Starks Bl.
Toronto, Can. - Canadian Link-Belt Co., Ltd.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912, Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday By

Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK, Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr., Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, payable in advance.....	\$1.00
Other countries in Postal Union.....	2.00
Single copies .....	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

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Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1916.

Mill Girl As Successful Debater. Sale of Hampton Cotton Mills.

In this issue we are publishing an account of the winning of the Aycock Memorial Cup by a debating team from Graham, N. C., one of whom was a girl from a mill family.

The Aycock Memorial Cup is offered annually for the best debating team from a North Carolina high school and there were this year about 1,300 contestants.

The contest finally narrowed down to the debaters from the Graham High School and the Wilson High School and for the final round both sent to Chapel Hill, N. C., two debating teams.

The Graham team composed of Miss Myrtle Cooper and Boyd Harden won and it is especially interesting to know that her people have for twenty-three years been connected with the Oneida Cotton Mill.

Three other members of the same family have made reputations as debaters and two of them have been in finals at Chapel Hill, N. C.

The Oneida Mills were so proud of the success of Miss Myrtle Cooper that they presented her with a gold wrist watch.

The winning of a State debate by a young girl from a mill family will probably seem strange to those who picture our mill people as illiterate, but is not surprising to those who know the stock from which our people come.

The sale of the Hampton Cotton Mills group by the Parker Cotton Mills to Lockwood, Greene & Co., of Boston, Mass., was not only a big thing in itself but was a good thing for every one concerned.

For a long time it has been recognized that the failure of the Parker Cotton Mills which was always imminent would be a serious blow to the credit of every cotton mill in South Carolina, because a failure of such magnitude would shake the confidence of the country in the cotton manufacturing of the South.

The \$3,000,000 received by the Parker Cotton Mills for the Hampton Cotton Mill group together with the \$500,000 life insurance which they had on Lewis W. Parker will enable them to refinance and put the Monaghan and Victor groups upon a good financial basis.

The deal was a good thing for Lockwood, Greene & Co., because the eight mills purchased were well worth the purchase price of \$10.80 per spindle and through their connection with the Pacific Print Works they can convert the goods and market them on a profitable basis.

The Parker Cotton Mills has been

a holding company which controlled three corporations as follows:

Monaghan Mills	97,920	2464
Victor Mfg. Co.	151,292	3581
Hampton Cotton Mills	274,636	6929

Total 523,848 12,974
\$ 3 mills; \$ 5 mills; \$ 8 mills.

The capitalization was as follows:
Parker Cotton Mill Co... \$13,250,000
Monaghan Mills \$1,700,000
Victor Mfg. Co..... 3,500,000
Hampton Cotton Mills.. 7,000,000

The capital stock was divided into several classes such as common, preferred and guaranteed preferred and the three corporations were so interlocked that they were practically one company.

The largest earning, of which we have record, of the combined Monaghan, Victor and Hampton group was, during the five months ending Nov. 30th, 1912, when the sixteen mills made \$490,074 over and above all interest charges. We understand that all three groups have been showing substantial profits during the past six months.

The eight mills sold, are located at Columbia (4), Camden, Chester, Edgefield and Winnsboro and the following is a correct list of the spindles and looms:

Hampton Cotton Mills

	Spindles.	L's
Granby, Columbia	57,312	1540
Olympia, Columbia ...	100,300	2403
Capital City, Columbia	14,992	392
Richland, Columbia...	26,000	700
Pine Creek, Camden..	18,816	492
Wylie, Chester	21,504	640
Beaver Dam, Edgefield	10,624	264
Fairfield, Winnsboro..	25,088	498
Total.....	274,636	6929

None of these mills except the Olympia have made any substantial profits in late years and several of them have been operated at a steady and continual loss. The Fairfield Mills at Winnsboro is one of them upon which a large expenditure will have to be made before it can be brought to an efficient basis.

The mills left to the Parker Cotton Mills are:

Monaghan Mills

	Spindles.	L's
Monaghan, Greenville.	60,032	1462
Seneca, Seneca	19,072	492
Walhalla, Walhalla ..	18,816	510
Total.....	97,920	2464

Victor Mfg. Co.

	Spindles.	L's
Victor, Greer	59,136	1511
Greer, Greer	25,000	600
Apalache, Arlington ..	20,000	500
Ottaray, Union	22,144	550
Wallace, Jonesville ...	14,912	420
Total.....	151,292	3581

The Monaghan plant at Greenville is the best of the sixteen

that were owned by the Parker Cotton Mills and before and after being absorbed by the consolidation was always a money maker.

Prior to forming the Parker Cotton Mills, Lewis W. Parker was manager of the Monaghan Mills at Greenville and the Victor Mills at Greer and his remarkable and uniform success with those two plants was the cause of his being called to take charge of the Columbia group after W. B. Smith Whaley blew up.

W. B. Smith Whaley built the Granby at Columbia, S. C., largely on paper. He speculated in cotton with remarkable success and paid for his machinery as well as big dividends to his stockholders.

He was heralded as about the biggest man in the South and people from every section of South Carolina fell over one another trying to invest in his mills. He built the Olympia Mills of 100,000 spindles and projected a gigantic mill of 1,000,000 spindles at Kansas City. Again he speculated but the pendulum of luck swung the other way and he went down with a crash.

Lewis W. Parker, the young and uniformly successful manager of the Monaghan and Victor Mills was called upon and gathered the remains of the Whaley boom into a group and also took over other "sick" mills with the idea that a combination could be operated upon a more efficient and economical basis than individual mills. After several years of varying success, Parker saw that nothing short of a streak of luck could save the combination and took a desperate chance in the cotton market.

The breaking out of the war converted his chance into an absolute disaster and Lewis W. Parker was crushed.

Since then W. E. Beattie, president of the Piedmont (S. C.) Mills, has been at the helm and no one can doubt that his sale of the eight mills belonging to the Hampton group will save what remains of the Parker Cotton Mills and do much to reestablish confidence in the cotton manufacturing industry of South Carolina.

British Foreign Trade in Textiles.

In a review of the foreign trade of the United Kingdom for March, 1916, the Textile Mercury of Manchester states that among the raw materials imported cotton decreased in quantity 21.5 per cent but increased in value 26 per cent. Imports of wool decreased in quantity 31.2 per cent and in value 10.7 per cent. Flax, hemp, and jute decreased in both quantity and value.

The exports of woolen and worsted tissues increased both in quantity and value, as did also the exports of linen yarn and piece goods; the exports of jute showed an increase in value but a decrease in quantity and value, as did also the exports of linen yarn and piece goods; the exports of jute showed an increase in value but a decrease in quantity, as did also the exports of silk manufactures.

PERSONAL NEWS

C. E. O'Pry has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Enoree (S. C.) Mills.

Dan Foster has returned to Williamston, S. C., and accepted a position at the Williamston Mills.

R. A. Whatley, superintendent of the LaFayette (Ga.) Mills has purchased an Overland automobile.

B. J. Dobbins has resigned as general superintendent of the Henrietta Mills at Henrietta and Caroleen, N. C.

R. A. Love is temporarily acting as superintendent of the Gastonia (N. C.) Cotton Mfg. Co.

J. A. Adams, formerly of Fitzgerald, Ga., is overseer of carding at Seneca, S. C.

W. S. Johnson has accepted a position as overseer of carding at the Toccoa (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

W. S. Moore has resigned as night superintendent at the Valdese (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

L. G. Hardman, president of Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga., is an active candidate for governor of Georgia.

J. J. Noles, second hand in spinning in the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., is building a residence on his lot at that place.

William L. Phillips, overseer of spinning at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., was married on May 4th to Miss Daisy Meyer of that city.

R. E. Duncan has been transferred from night carder to second hand on combers on day run at Dresden Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

D. B. Brown has been promoted from second hand in speeder room to night carder at Dresden Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

R. C. Collins has been promoted from oiler to second hand in speeder room at Dresden Cotton Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

G. W. Dennis has been promoted from second hand to overseer of No. 1 weave room at the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

W. P. Pepper has been promoted from second hand to overseer of No. 2 weave room at the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Paul Harper has resigned his position at the Greenwood (S. C.) Cotton Mills to accept one at Honea Path, S. C.

R. T. Grant has resigned as overseer of No. 2 weave room at the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., to accept a traveling position with Stein Hirsh & Co., Chicago, Ill.

J. H. Little has resigned as night superintendent at Stony Point, N. C., to accept a similar position at the McAden Mills No. 1 and 3, McAdenville, N. C.

M. M. Williams has returned to Kannapolis, N. C., and accepted position as night second hand in carding at the Cannon Mill No. 3.

J. H. Hull has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Harborough Cotton Mills, Bessemer City, N. C., to accept a similar position in Georgia.

C. E. Cole has resigned his position at the Alta Vista Cotton Mills, Alta Vista, Va., and moved to Hickory, N. C.

J. B. Langley, of Abbeville, S. C., has accepted a position in the cloth room of the Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C.

James Thompson has resigned his position at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C., and moved to Greenville, S. C.

Grady Tippet, carpenter at the Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C., has been visiting at Franklinville, N. C.

W. H. Hames has been promoted from second hand to overseer of No. 2 card room at the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.

H. R. Mullis has resigned as denn warper tender at Majestic Mills, Belmont, N. C., and accepted the same position at Capelsie, N. C.

M. C. Carnes has resigned as overseer of carding at Bladenboro to accept a similar position with the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

W. M. Fields, of Winstboro, S. C., has accepted a position as second hand in weaving at the Beaver Dam Mills, Edgefield, S. C.

D. C. Williams has resigned as superintendent of the Gastonia Cotton Mfg. Co. and will hereafter devote all of his time to the Avon Mills of Gastonia, N. C.

W. A. Hammond has resigned as overseer of carding at the Palmetto Mills, Columbia, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Fairfield Mills, Winstboro, S. C.

F. L. Drake has resigned as overseer of carding at the Fairfield Mills, Winstboro, S. C., to accept a position at the Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C.

J. Hannon Schoolfield, formerly of Danville, Va., but now with William Whitman Company of Boston, Mass., is to be married on June 1st to Miss Rose Briscoe of Knoxville, Tenn.

Will Smith has resigned as second hand in comber room at Dresden Mills, Lumberton, N. C., and accepted the same position at Efland Mills, Albemarle, N. C.

C. W. Walker has resigned as night second hand in carding in Cannon Mills No. 3, at Kannapolis, N. C., to become second hand in carding at the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.



ALBANY GREASE

For the lubrication of all kinds of mill machinery It is easily applied, efficient and economical. Send for samples to try. No charge.

Your dealer sells Albany Grease

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

708-10 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK.

W. A. Stowe has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Highland Park Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

P. H. Anderson has been promoted from loom fixer to overseer of the cloth room at the Dallas (Tex.) Mills.

Hugh Parks, treasurer of the Franklinville Manufacturing Company and Randolph Manufacturing Company, Franklinville, N. C., was in Charlotte on business last week.

R. L. Martin, who has been managing a cafe at Randleman, N. C., has accepted the position as overseer of weaving at the Deep River Mills, No. 2, of that place.

L. N. Chandler has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Granby Mills, Columbia, S. C., and returned to his former position as overseer of spinning at the Wallace Mills Jonesville S. C.

T. A. Carr, of the Cannon Bleachery, Kannapolis, N. C., was badly scalded last week when a steam pipe burst.

J. O. Gray has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Deep River Mills No. 2, Randleman, N. C., to accept a similar position at Kannapolis, N. C.

J. E. Simpson, who was employed at one of the mills at Albemarle, N. C., was run over and instantly killed by a train at Charlotte, N. C., last Saturday night.

W. P. Cargill has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Wallace Mills, Jonesville, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Granby Mills Columbia, S. C.

A. H. Twitchell, president of the Clifton Cotton Mills and the D. E. Converse Manufacturing Company is very ill at Spartanburg, S. C., as a result of a stroke of paralysis.

Starch

SPECIAL STARCHES

We have made a study of the requirements of the industry and now manufacture special starches adapted to every requirement of cotton manufacture. Our brands of Textile Starches are the results of years of scientific investigation coupled with practical experience. We are prepared to study the requirements of mill and supply starches which will produce the best results at minimum prices.

For full information address

Corn Products Refining Co.,
New York City

SOUTHERN OFFICE

Greenville, South Carolina.

Starch

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Capelsie, N. C.—The Capelsie Cotton Mills are building 2 new houses and putting in 3 new pickers.

Lumberton, N. C.—The Lumberton and Dresden Mills are installing a sewerage system in their mill villages.

Lumberton, N. C.—The Dresden Mills, of this place, have put in three new Mason cards.

St. Pauls, N. C.—The Eruidson Mfg. Co. has started with 600 spindles; will make waste yarn from 4s to 6s.

Wilmington, N. C.—The Delgado Mills are putting in four new fly frames, 8 spinning frames and 100 Crompton and Knowles box looms.

Lumberton, N. C.—The National Cotton Mills have put in four cards, two drawing frames and two fine speeders. They are also changing from steam to electric power.

Mt. Holly, N. C.—Woodlawn Mfg. Co. has let contract to the Sanitary Engineering Co., of Charlotte, N. C., for the installation of 30 modern sewage disposal outfits to be installed at each of the operatives houses in their mill village at Mt. Holly.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Brookside Mills, operating on velvets, ducks and specialties, have declared a stock dividend of 33 1-3 per cent, increasing their capital from \$1,200,000 to \$1,600,000. The dividend is payable to stockholders of record as of June 15.

Albemarle, N. C.—The Wiscasset Mills Co., has let contract to the Sanitary Engineering Co., of Charlotte, N. C., for the installation of 50 modern sewage disposal outfits to be installed at the operatives houses in their village at Albemarle.

Columbus, Ga.—The work on the Muscogee Mills is progressing rapidly and the construction of the third story has been started, the outer work of the foundation, basement, first and second stories having been completed. The building is being finished in the most modern style, and when completed will be an artistic addition to that end of Broad street.

Fort Mill, S. C.—Col. Leroy Springs of Lancaster, president of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, has announced that contract would be let in a short time for the erection of an addition to Mill No. 2, which is located in the southern section of town. The addition will about equal the present mill building, thereby doubling its size. The old building will be devoted entirely to carding and spinning machinery, the present complement being increased by the addition of 10,000 spindles and the addition will be a weave shed in which will be installed new automatic Draper looms.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills have just put in 3 lappers, 12 deliveries of drawing, 2 intermediates, 2 fine frames and 8 spinning frames.

Wilmington, N. C.—The Bellwill Cotton Mills have put in six spinning frames, 64 box looms on dobby weave and one five roll calendar in finishing room. They have also painted the outside of mill buildings.

Anderson, S. C.—There was a small fire in the supply room of the Orr Cotton Mills Monday night at 9 o'clock, however, it was gotten under control before any great damage was done. It was impossible to estimate the water damage.

The fire originated near one end of the room next to the floor. It was discovered before considerable headway had been made, but it was a stubborn fire to fight and it took some time to put it completely out. The mill's fire fighting equipment was used.

The stock in the supply room is valued at \$25,000, covered by insurance, therefore the loss will not be so great.

Concord, N. C.—Announcement is made by A. Jones Yorke, J. F. Goodman and A. R. Hoover that a new knitting mill will be built here. Three days ago Messrs. Yorke, Goodman and Hoover began soliciting subscriptions for stock in the new enterprise and they announced that the mill would be built.

The name, officers and location will be announced later. The mill will be located within the city limits, however. The capital stock will be 100,000 authorized and \$20,000 paid. Ladies' hosiery will be manufactured and the capacity will be 300 dozen a day.

Application for charter will be made at once and plans for building the mill will be rushed according to the organizers.

Anderson, S. C.—The stockholders of the Orr Cotton Mills met last week and the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: E. P. Smith, E. P. Frost, J. E. Sirrine, R. S. Ligon, J. R. Vandiver, J. F. Watson, H. A. Orr, M. P. Orr and J. D. Hammett.

The directors met immediately after the stockholders meeting and elected J. D. Hammett, president and treasurer; R. S. Ligon, vice president and John B. Humbert, secretary and assistant treasurer.

The directors declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 1st.

The directors authorized the president to establish free shower baths for the people of the mill village, and to provide certain amusements for the benefit of the employees of the mill.

Piedmont, S. C.—A five per cent dividend on capital stock of \$800,000, aggregating \$40,000, payable July 1 was declared at the annual meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Piedmont Manufacturing Co.

The directors and officers of the mill were re-elected. The directors are Edwin P. Frost, Charleston; Francis J. Pelzer, Charleston; Geo. Mower, Newberry; Summerfield Baldwin, Baltimore; Perry eBattie, S. M. Beattie, John M. Geer, Greenville, and R. D. Sloan, Piedmont. The officers are W. E. Beattie, president and treasurer; S. M. Beattie, vice president and R. D. Sloan, secretary

and assistant treasurer.

The directors authorized the building of a water supply system for the village, and the repainting of the houses.

After the meeting a dinner was served the stockholders and invited guests at the Piedmont hotel.

Honea Path, S. C.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chiquola Manufacturing Company, held in the offices of the company at Honea Path. Jas. D. Hammett, as president submitted his annual report, showing that the mills experienced a good year.

The stockholders re-elected the same board of directors, which is composed of E. P. Smith, of New York, J. K. Branch of Richmond, W. H. Hammett of Greenville; J. E. Sirrine of Greenville; R. M. Shirley of Honea Path; L. A. Brock of Honea Path and Jas. D. Hammett of Anderson.

At a meeting of the board of directors held subsequent to the meeting of the stockholders, the officers were re-elected, as follows: Jas. D. Hammett, president and treasurer; R. M. Shirley, vice president, and F. H. Hudgens, secretary.

The directors authorized the usual per cent semi-annual dividends on common stock, and the usual 3 per cent semi-annual dividend on preferred stock, to be paid July 1st.

The directors also authorized the establishment of free shower baths for the employees, for the women and the men. Very probably a new house for these baths will be erected on the mill property.

Abbeville, S. C.—At a meeting of the directors of the Abbeville Cotton Mills held in the offices of the company recently, the regular three per cent semi-annual dividend was declared payable on July 1st, and an extra dividend of three per cent was declared payable on May 15th.

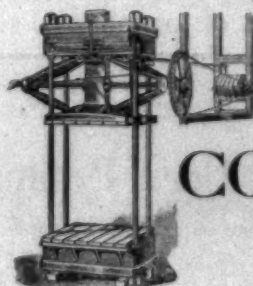
The sum of \$5,000 was appropriated to begin work on a waterworks and sewerage system for the mill village. Every house in the village will be connected with the two plants and modern appliances will be supplied to all houses when the plants are completed.

The sum of \$2,000 was appropriated for the purpose of erecting a school building and assembly hall in the village and the sum of \$1,200 was appropriated to be spent in educational purposes. From this amount a supplemental sum will be given to the amount appropriated by the trustees of the city schools, so as to employ a trained lady teacher, and with the balance a man will be employed to teach a night school and do welfare work in the village. The plan is to get a man and his wife, who are teachers, to do the work. The house formerly occupied by the superintendent of the mill will be turned over to them as a home.

The mill directors will also cooperate with young men and wo-

THE "STANDARD"

BALING PRESS



FOR

COTTON MILLS

AS MADE BY

Boomer & Boschert Press Co.

NO. 104 WEST WATER ST.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SEND FOR CATALOG

men seeking an education in textile institutions in order to better fit themselves for the mill work.

Cliffside, N. C.—An average year of prosperity has been enjoyed by the Cliffside Mills Company, in spite of war and scarcity of dyestuffs. The regular rate of dividend was declared.

At a late meeting, Mr. R. R. Haynes was re-elected president, Charles H. Haynes was promoted to vice president and treasurer and Z. O. Jenkins was chosen secretary. Dr. T. B. Lovelace, who has been vice president ever since the mills were built, recently sold out his interests in the Cliffside Mills, Cliffside Railroad Company and large holdings of lands to Messrs. R. R. Haynes and Charles H. Haynes.

Monroe, N. C.—The new addition to the Jackson Cotton Mills here is complete and ready to be used. It is 75x75 feet, built from brick and has a cement floor. It will be used first as a storage room, as the mill needs this at this time, owing to the multiplicity of orders being filled and awaiting shipment.

As soon as the regular storage room is built, however, this new addition just completed will be converted into a weave room.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, held in the office of V. M. Montgomery, president and treasurer, resulted in the re-election of all directors. The directors subsequently met and re-elected the present officers. Gratifying reports relative to the condition of the company and the earnings for the current period were delivered.

The annual meeting of the directors of the Pacolet mills was held May 4, and the usual dividend of 3 1-2 per cent payable July 1, on the preferred stock of \$1,718,600 and 3 per cent on the common stock of \$1,000,000 were authorized. The directors authorized the retirement of \$250,000 of the preferred stock.

Gastonia, N. C.—Gastonia beat the record, in this part of the country at least, in the matter of organizing a new cotton mill, a fourth brand-new textile enterprise having been inaugurated and put through here within the past four weeks.

In just 12 hours the capital stock was over-subscribed by over 30 per cent.

J. H. Separk, secretary and treasurer of the Gray Manufacturing Co., and actively identified under the new regime with the Ozark Mill, which recently passed into new hands, was the prime mover in the matter and a few of those interested with him as stockholders are J. Lee Robinson, F. D. Barkley, J. L. Gray, L. L. Jenkins, T. L. Craig, S. N. Frost.



Spinners Run More Sides

The following letter was written to one of our foremen:

We have now had the Turbo-Humidifier in operation nearly three months, and I take pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of the same.

We have had no trouble whatever with the system during this time, and your own personal work upon the job was most excellent.

I have had experience with nearly all of the standard types of humidifiers, but the Turbo in my opinion excels at every point. I firmly believe that it is a direct saving of nearly 3 per cent. in the matter of invisible waste, besides enabling us to use stock that heretofore was unavailable and valueless. Our spinself and needs little or no attention, after being properly adjusted.

ners run more sides, thereby increasing the individual earnings. The Turbo practically cares for it.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

PURO

Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless Fountains.

Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubble Features—takes care of the overflow waste, and insures

SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

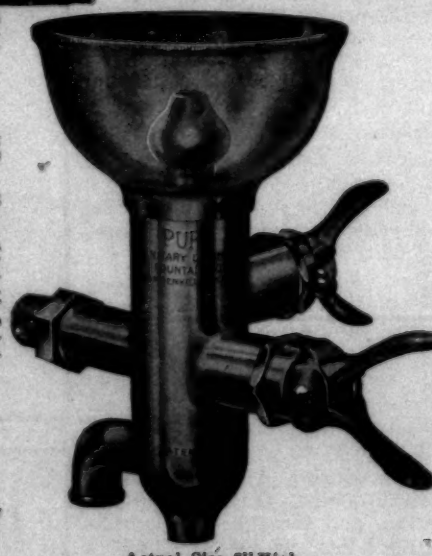
SAFETY PURO SERVICE FIRST ALWAYS

Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Company

342 Main Street, Haydenville Mass.



Actual Size 7" High

Torrence, C. G. Gray and others. The enterprise is to be known as the Parkdale Mills, having received a charter, and will manufacture fine combed yarns. It will start with 8,000 spindles.

It is to be completed and ready for operation the first of September.

Eight Cotton Mills of the Hampton Group Are Sold for About \$3,000,000.

Greenville, S. C.—Directors and stockholders of the Parker Cotton Mills Company in a meeting here decided to sell the eight mills comprising the Hampton group, one of the subsidiaries of the Parker Company for a sum something under \$3,000,000. Lockwood, Greene & Co., New York, are the purchasers. The eight mills including Granby, Olympia, Richland and Capital City, of Columbia; Wylie of Chester, Pine Creek of Camden, Beaver Dam of Edgefield and Fairfield of Winnsboro, have a spindleage of approximately 275,000. The price is a little under \$10 the spindle. The other two subsidiaries of the Parker Mills, namely Victor and Monaghan, comprised of eight up-state mills, will be re-organized soon. The Hampton group will be delivered to the purchasers June 26.

Creditors of the Parker Cotton Mills Company, as a result of the sale, will receive 70 per cent of their debts in cash and 30 per cent in preferred stock.

New Organization Not Yet Formed.

Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston, Mass., the new owners of the Hampton Cotton Mills, wired us on Monday that they have not yet formed their organization for operating the eight mills.

It is understood the present superintendents will be retained but there will, of course, be a general superintendent and a manager over the eight mills in addition to the officials of the new organization.

Several very prominent superintendents have made application for the position of general superintendent.

Holt-Morgan Cotton Mills Sold.

The Holt-Morgan Cotton Mills Fayetteville, N. C., were sold at public auction Monday, under a receivership order signed by Judge Daniels in April and went to W. D. McNeill, agent, of Millen, Ga., representing Miles P. Hoffman, of Philadelphia, for \$122,500. McNeill put up a certified check for \$10,000. The sale is subject to confirmation by Judge Daniels. The order of sale stipulates that if a satisfactory price were not obtained at public sale a private sale might be made for a better price. It is thought that a price higher than that obtained can be secured by a private sale.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Cotton goods markets were very firm but generally quiet during last week. Further advances were named on print cloths and some lines of sheeting. The demand, however, for wide heavy sheeting for the bagging trade to be used in the place of burlap, slackened to some extent. The cool weather has retarded distribution of seasonable cottons for dress goods, but the retail and jobbing trades are generally very active.

The general opinion among colored goods men is that prices on these lines will go much higher before any decline is seen. Aside from the advanced costs of dyestuffs, the increased labor cost and other production costs have to be considered. Buyers are not anxious to follow present prices on colored goods, except where they are in need of the goods to keep up their stocks.

It is generally reported that wash goods have not been advanced to a very great extent by retailers and that it is possible to buy finished goods of a seasonable character at what would seem very favorable prices compared to prices that would have to be paid for replacement. This feature has been expected and it is thought that it will continue owing to the rapid advance within the past several months.

Business was rather generally suspended on Saturday. The parade for preparedness drew many thousands of men from the textile lines into its ranks so that business for the day amounted to very little.

There is everything to indicate that there will be a large reorder demand for summer merchandise in the near future. Last month, retailers complained of poor sales, but summer trade has become active now and they are considering the questions of further supplies for their summer needs.

Prices on fine cambrics and nainsooks have been advanced again. Goods made of fine combed yarn are selling above any price known in recent years. Cotton duck is active and some orders have been placed for deliveries to run through the first half of next year.

In the Fall River print cloth market last week, the demand was stronger than the previous week and trading was a good deal more active. The sales for the week were slightly over the 200,000 mark and about 65,000 of these were spots. Mills are meeting the demand very conservatively, which is an indication of the strong position they occupy. While the increasing demand during the week was not looked upon as a forerunner of very active business within the very near future, it is viewed as a most healthy sign. The quoted prices hardly represent the actual basis of trading as on a number of counts, no goods could be had at those figures. Many styles, in small lots, sold at advance of a sixteenth of a cent over quoted prices.

Buyers were prepared to take on a good volume of business had the mills not stiffened so. Mills were willing to meet the demand for nearby goods, but did not want contracts running very far ahead.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in.,	
64x64s	4 1-4 —
28-in., 64x60s	4 —
Graygoods, 39-in., 68x	
72s	6 1-2 —
38 1-2-in., 64x64s	5 7-8 6
4-yard, 80x80s	7 1-2 —
Brown drills, standard 8 1-4	—
Sheetings, southern,	
standard	8 —
3-yard, 48x48s	7 5-8 —
4-yard, 56x60s	6 1-2 —
4-yard, 48x48s	6 1-4 —
4-yard, 44x44s	6 —
5-yard, 48x48s	5 1-4 —
5-yard, 48x48s	5 1-4 —
Denims, 9-ounce	At value —
Denims, 220s	At value —
Selkirk, 8-oz. duck .....	.14 —
Oliver, extra, 8-oz. .....	.14 —
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.	
duck	17 1-2 —
Woodberry, sail duck	17 1-2% —
Mt. Vernon wide	
duck	20% —
Alexander, oz. duck	11c b'sis —
Buckeye, oz. duck	11c basis —
Ticking, 8-oz.	15 —
Standard prints	7 —
Standard gingham	8 —
Dress gingham	9 1-2 —

Cotton Used in April Amounted to 531,716 Bales.

Washington, D. C.—Cotton used during April amounted to 531,716 running bales, exclusive of linters, and for the nine months 4,760,706 bales, the census bureau announced. Last year 514,000 bales were used during April and 4,092,063 bales during the first nine months of the season.

Cotton on hand April 30 in consuming establishments was 2,006,512 bales, compared with 1,830,979 a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses, 2,814,879 bales, compared with 2,848,692 a year ago.

Cotton spindles active during April numbered 32,113,841 compared with 30,903,509 a year ago.

Imports of foreign cotton during April amounted to 67,478 bales against 54,479 a year ago, and for the nine months 381,533 bales against 261,268 a year ago.

Exports during April amounted to 515,845 bales, against 672,035 a year ago, and for the nine months 4,645,920 bales, against 7,361,656 a year ago.

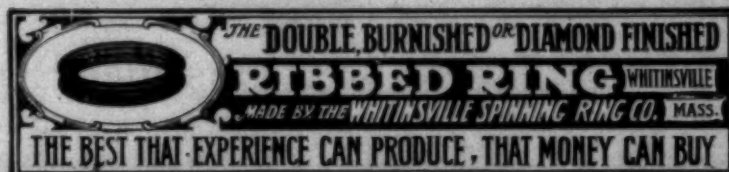
Linters, not included in foregoing statistics, were: Used 71,236 bales in April, against 38,545 a year ago, and for the nine months 706,251 bales against 262,817 a year ago; on hand April 30 in consuming establishments 154,435 bales, against 170,887 a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses 178,246 bales against 81,086 a year ago.

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.



Sizings and Finishings

Soaps and Softeners

FOR ALL TEXTILES.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

B. & L. Bleachers Bluings

SHADE TO SUIT

Manufactured by

BOSSON & LANE

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—In the local yarn market last week, inquiries were numerous, but actual sales were not very large. Spinners did not take much interest in the prices that buyers offered, as so many mills are so well sold up that they do not feel inclined to take on business for fall delivery at present. Both Southern and Eastern spinners, in many instances cannot deliver any yarn on new contract before the first of November. This applies to both carded and combed yarns. There were some good sales of yarn for future deliveries last week, but these were exceptions rather than the rule. Receipts of yarn from the South were large and collections were good.

Dealers were in receipt of many inquiries for carded yarn but buyers were not willing to pay quoted prices. Some good sales were made to buyers outside of the Philadelphia market who evidently expect higher prices later on. Mills making carded yarns are in many cases sold up until October first and some of them until the first of next year. As a result they are holding prices very firm and are asking 23 cents basis of 10s. Sales of 50,000 pounds for future delivery brought top prices. One sale of 26,000 pounds delivery to start in January, was reported during the week. As to where prices are going within the next few months, buyers express many opinions. Some of the shrewdest of them state that prices are going lower, while others are just as sure that prices will go still higher.

Combed yarns are still climbing with the mills sold up so that they can remain very firm. The demand for two-ply yarns is so great that many cannot use them and get a profit out of the goods. Carded yarns are being so largely substituted for combed, that prices are getting steadily higher. Single combed peeler yarns are getting much stronger and higher. Mercerized yarns for quick delivery, are being sold at all kinds of prices. Hosiery mills who are using comber mercerized yarns and who made inquiries for 25,000 pounds and more, delivery to follow present contracts, have withdrawn from the market when prices were quoted.

Weaving yarns were rather slow during the week, as weavers prices were too high and are not buying to any extent.

Some of the sales reported during the week were as follows: 6s shuttle cops, 21 1-2 cents; 12s shuttle cops, 22 1-2 cents; 12 shuttle cops 22 3-4 cents; 10-1 warps, 21 1-2 and 22 cents; 4s and 6s skeins, 20 1-2 and 21 cents; 10-3 and 12-3 on tubes, 2 21-2 cents; 16-2 warps, 24 cents.

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s.....	20	—21
10s to 12s.....	22	—22 1-2
14s	24	—
16s	24	1-2—25

20s.....	26	—
24s	28	1-2—
26s	29	1-2—
30s	32	—
36s	39	—
40s	42	—
50s	57	—
60s	62	—63
3-ply 8s upholstery.....	21	—
4-ply 8s upholstery.....	21	—

Southern Single Skeins

4s to 8s.....	19	1-2—20
10s	21	—
12s to 14s.....	22	—23
16s	23	—23 1-2
20s	24	—
22s	24	1-2—
26s	27	—
30s	29	—30
40s	38	—

Southern Single Chain Warps

10s to 12s.....	22	—22 1-2
14s	22	1-2—
16s	23	1-2—
20s	24	1-2—
22s	24	1-2—
24s	26	—
26s	27	—
30s	30	—

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s to 10s.....	21	1-2—22
12s	24	—
14s	24	—
16s	25	—
20s	26	1-2—
26s	30	—
30s	32	—33
40s	41	1-2—42
50s	54	—55

Southern Peeler Frame Cones.

8s	21	—
10s	24	1-2—
12s	24	3-4—22
14s	22	1-2—
16s	23	—
18s	23	1-3—
20s	23	1-2—
22s	24	—
24s	24	1-2—25
26s	26	—
30s	26	1-2—27
22s Fleece col.....	26	—

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s	24	—
11s	24	1-2—
12s	25	—
14s	25	1-2—
16s	26	—
18s	26	1-2—
20s	27	—
22s	28	—
24s	29	—
26s	30	—
28s	31	—
30s	33	—

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	35	—36
24s	37	—38
30s	43	—46
40s	52	—54
50s	63	—64
60s	73	—75
70s	84	—87
80s	95	—\$1

A. M. Law & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	97	...
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Am. Spin. Co., S. C.	...	...
Anderson Cot. Mills, S. C.	10	20
Aragon Mills, S. C.	60	...
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	95	...
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	105	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	...	...
Avondale Mills, Ala.	110	...
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	90	...
Brandon Mills, S. C.	40	50
Brogan Mills, S. C.	...	...
Cabarrus Cot. Mills, N. C.	...	...
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	60	...
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	...	...
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	110	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	97	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd	...	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	...
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	...
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	70	...
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	...	...
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	60	...
Drayton Mills, S. C.	10	...
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	...	...
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	180	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Enoree Mfg. Co. S. C. pfd	...	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	...
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga.	...	...
Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	63	...
Gainesville Cot. M., Ga. com.	50	...
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	90	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	...	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg Co. pfd	...	...
Gluck Mills, S. C.	...	...
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd	...	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Grenwood Cot. Mills, S. C.	50	...
Grendel Mills, S. C.	90	...
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	110	...
Hartsville Cot. Mills, S. C.	175	...
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	...	...
Highland Park Mfg. Co.	...	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	100	...
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	...
Judson Mills, S. C.	37 1/2	...
King, John P. Mfg. Co. Ga.	...	...
Lancaster Cot. Mills, S. C.	130	...
Lancaster Cot. Mills, pfd	...	...
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Laurens Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	...
Limestone Cot. Mills, S. C.	110	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	35	...
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	...	...
Loray Mills, N. C. 1st pfd	...	...
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	70	...
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	...
Molloy Mfg. Co.	70	...
Monarch Cot. Mills, S. C.	115	...
Monaghan Mills, S. C.	...	...
Newberry Cot. Mills, S. C.	110	...
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	140	...
Norris Cot. Mills, S. C.	95	...
Olympia Mill, S. C. 1st pfd	...	...
Orangeburg Mfg. Co. pfd	...	...
Orr Cotton Mills, S. C.	80	...
Ottarway Mills, S. C.	...	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	...

Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd	100	...
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	...
Pickens Cot. Mills, S. C.	95	100
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	125	...
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	103	...
Parker Mills Co., S. C.	11 1/2	...
Raleigh Cot. Mills, N. C.	...	...
Richland Cot. Mills, pfd	...	...
Riverside Mills, S. C.	...	...
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	...	...
Saxon Mills, S. C.	103	106
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	30	...
Spartan Mills, S. C.	110	...
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	...	...
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	250	...
Union-Buffalo 1st pfd	37 1/2	...
Union-Buffalo, 2nd pfd	5	...
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	90	...
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	55	...
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd	...	...
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	125
Williamston Mills, S. C.	90	...
Woodruff Cot. Mills S. C.	102	...

Argentine Contract Lost Through Lack of Ships.

The recent loss of a big Argentine contract by American bidders solely because ships were not available for prompt delivery emphasizes the fact that a merchant marine should be developed to serve American manufacturers competing for foreign trade, and the circumstances bring out the further important fact that firms in the United States are able to compete for foreign trade with a low cost of manufacture, and would be successful in obtaining large orders if ships under American control were available.

The contract referred to which was lost notwithstanding the low bid that was made amounted to \$1,500,000. It was for supplies for the Obras Sanitarias de la Nacion which is a part of the National Government of Argentina and has charge of all sanitary works, not only in Buenos Aires but throughout the country.

Public bids are received at regular intervals for supplies to this organization. European manufacturers have constantly taken advantage of them, with the result that millions of dollars' worth of supplies have been placed in Argentina.

Recently advertisements for supplies to the Obras Sanitarias were seriously considered by American manufacturers. One of them put in a bid for supplies which amounted to the figure mentioned. This bid presented prices f. o. b. New York and also c. i. f. Buenos Aires. The f. o. b. New York bid was lower than a similar bid of European manufacturers, but the c. i. f. Buenos Aires bid was somewhat higher. The engineers of the Obras Sanitarias here were inclined to accept the f. o. b. New York bid, but insisted on definite statements as to when delivery could be made in Buenos Aires.

Cargo space could not be obtained. The manufacturers in the United States even tried to purchase vessels for the tonnage involved, but could not do so. Consequently there seemed no possible way of making the delivery in contract time, and the bids were therefore not accepted, the contract finally going to English manufacturers.—Commerce Reports.

Personal Items

C. C. O'Kelly of Newry, S. C., has become night superintendent of the Lavonia (Ga.) Mills.

E. B. Brown has accepted the position of overseer in carding at the Cherryville (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. L. Chandler, of Greensboro, Ga., is now second hand in spinning at the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

Pete Mooneyham is now superintendent of the Stirling Yarn Mills, Crouse, N. C.

G. H. Fairbanks has resigned as superintendent of the Granby Mills, Columbia, S. C.

John W. Long, superintendent Dresden Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C., has purchased a Saxon "Six" 5-passenger touring car.

John Sanders has been promoted from Warp Mills to second hand in twisting at Marlboro Mills No. 4, McColl, S. C.

J. F. James, of Stonewall, Miss., has accepted the position of overseer of twisting, winding and spooling at Marlboro Mills No. 5, Bennettsville, S. C.

D. N. Crenshaw, of the Arlington Mills, Gastonia, N. C., will have charge of the new No. 3 spinning room of Efrd Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.

W. E. Hartsell, designer at the Dilling Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C., will hereafter act as second hand in weaving in addition to his other duties.

G. O. Coble, formerly manager of the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C., is now filling a similar position with the Sapona Cotton Mills, (formerly Cedar Mills Mfg. Co.) Cedar Falls, N. C.

H. E. Jenkins, of Arlington Mills, Gastonia, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand in spinning and twisting of No. 3 mill of Efrd Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.

Harry Newell has resigned as second hand in twisting room of Marlboro Mills No. 4, McColl, S. C., to accept position of night overseer of twisting at Holt-Williamson Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

W. F. Ivey has resigned as night overseer of spinning at Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C., and accepted position of day carder and spinner at Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

MILL ITEMS.

Graham, N. C.—The Sidney Cotton Mills filed an amendment to their charter extending the period of its corporate existence from 30 years to 60 years, dating from May 11, 1888.

St. Paul, N. C.—St. Pauls Cotton Mill Co. has completed an addition to their mill; will put in 5000 spindles and carding to match; also wind-so winding machinery.

China Grove, N. C.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Patterson Manufacturing Company, held at China Grove last week, a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent was declared.

Bessemer City, N. C.—The cylinder head of the engine at the Gambrill mill blew out recently causing the mill to shut down for several days. It is almost a miracle that no one was hurt when the blowout occurred.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Groves Mills, Inc., one of the four new cotton mill corporations recently formed in Gastonia, has purchased a site of 35 acres just across the P. & N. Railway Line from the Flint Mill, east of the city.

Work has begun on the sidetrack and the construction of the buildings will be commenced at once. It is expected to have the plant ready for operation about the first of September.

The officers of this mill are L. F. Groves, president; L. L. Jenkins, vice president; H. H. Groves, secretary; directors: L. F. Groves, L. L. Jenkins and J. C. Marshall of Charlotte.

Dillon Mills to be Resold.

Decrees have been signed by Judge Henry A. M. Smith in the United States District Court in Charleston ordering a resale of the Dillon Cotton Mills, Maple Cotton Mills and Hamer Cotton Mills. It was decreed that the cases be remanded with instructions to set aside the former sale, without prejudice to the rights of the trustees to resell or to the right of the stockholders to order another sale by different trustees.

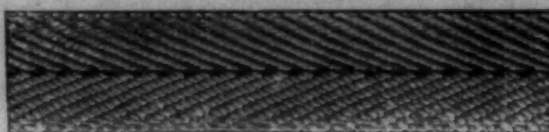
AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO. Inc

Manufacturers of

Spindle Tape

And

Bandings



Hunting Park Avenue and Marshall Street,

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HEADQUARTERS

SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION MEETING

June 16th and 17th

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.

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Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of Cotton Mill Machinery

W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sec'y

SOLUBLE SIZING TALLOW



TRADE MARK



TRADE MARK

This preparation is simply raw beef tallow made soluble. In view of the fact that raw tallow will not dissolve and hence does not combine with starches, we herein offer an article that avoids these objectionable features. Soluble Sizing Tallow dissolves and combines readily with all starches and acts as a most valuable softening agent. Users of this article will avoid the danger of mildewed warps and also the disagreeable odor of Raw Tallow in the goods. In short, an excellent softening agent.

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100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

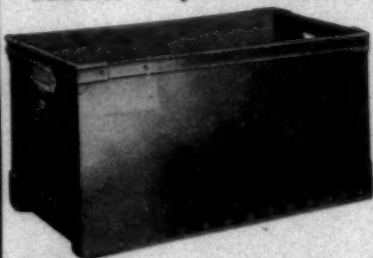


M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner, Southern Railway, Room 129, Washington, D. C.

COTTON MILL For Sale Cheap

Located on Canal, Augusta, Ga., 5,000 spindles, 150 looms, etc., brick buildings and weave shed. 26,000 square feet floor space. Water power \$5.50 per horse per year. Old machinery, but price cheaper than cost buildings. G. H. Nixon, Augusta, Ga.

"LEATHEROID" MILL EQUIPMENT



Doffing Boxes, Roving Cans, Warehouse Cans, Etc.

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LEATHEROID SALES CO.

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Sales Agents for Leatheroid Mfg. Co.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable free is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Operatives Wanted

Wanted. Spinners, doffers, wind-er and spooler hands. Best running work in this section, good healthy place to live, regular work. Apply to overseer spinning, Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

Help Wanted.

Wanted—Frame hands and spinners. Good wages. Excellent mill conditions and fine mountain climate. Best place to live in the United States. Address Knoxville Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

WANTED.

A FEW GOOD FAMILIES OF SPINNERS FOR NIGHT WORK. RUN FIVE NIGHTS AND PAY FOR SIX. ALL FRAMES ON FINE WORK. GOOD SPINNERS CAN RUN FROM 12 TO 14 SIDES. PAY 12½¢ PER SIDE. HOUSE ALL SCREENED. GOOD WATER AND A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE. WOULD PAY TRANSPORTATION FOR ONES WHO CAN GIVE GOOD REFERENCE. ALSO WANT A FEW GOOD DRAPER WEAVERS FOR BOTH DAY AND NIGHT. ADDRESS—S. G. DOVER, SUPT. KERSHAW COTTON MILLS, KERSHAW, S. C.

Help Wanted.

Wanted—Cotton Mill Help.—Families of good moral character. Good wages, houses, schools and churches. Celebrated artesian water. Clark-Pratt Cotton Mills, Prattville, Ala.

Wanted.

Speeder and Intermediate Hands.
The Lincoln Cotton Mill Co.,
Evansville, Ind.

FOR SALE—QUICK DELIVERY.

Six second hand H. & B. Cards. Cylinders are good, doffers and flats need reclothing. May be seen in operation at our plant.
Louisville Cotton Mills Company,
Louisville, Ky.

Loom Fixers Wanted.

Want two Stafford automatic loom fixers. Pay \$11.00 per week. Give age and former experience in first letter. Address Inverness Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Mill Building For Sale.

Standard construction mill building for sale 108x75 feet with engine and boiler room. Also 15 tenement houses. Location on two railroads at Jonesboro, N. C. Can be purchased with or without steam plant. Electric power available. Building is standard in every respect and in good condition.

Can be purchased at low price and on good terms.
Address "Mill", care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Prefer a room of 20,000 to 50,000 spindles on fine yarns as have had long successful experience on fine numbers. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1424.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am now employed but desire better location. Good references. Address No. 1425.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Now employed as overseer of large card room and would only change for better position. Good references. Address No. 1426.

WANT position as superintendent of either weaving or yarn mill, or overseer of weaving or spinning in either weaving or spinning in large mill. Can give good references. Address No. 1428.

WANT position as superintendent. Would accept large card room or carding and spinning. Now employed as carder. Information relative to character and ability will be furnished when desired. Address No. 1427.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Can handle 20,000 to 30,000 spindle mill. Can furnish references from not only

superintendents but presidents and general managers for whom I have worked. Address 1429.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am now employed in large mill and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Can give good references. Address No. 1492.

SUPERINTENDENT desires to correspond with Southern mill that is not getting quality and quantity and quality. 25 years experience on both white and colored work. Hosiery yarns also. Apply to No. 1434.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Prefer yarn mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1435.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for large mills and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1436.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored work. Can give last employers as reference. Address No. 1430.

WANT position as superintendent. Married. Age 37. Do not indulge in intoxicating drinks. Am textile graduate but practical mill man. Have held present position six years. Address No. 1431.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held present job as superintendent for 12 years and am giving satisfaction but want larger mill. Good references. Address No. 1432.

WANT position as overseer of carding. WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1437.

WANT position as superintendent of either white or colored goods mill. Am experienced as designer. Am now employed but would prefer mill of better locality. Good references. Address No. 1438.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder. Long practical experience on all classes of yarn from 4s to 180s. Also experience on automobile tire fabrics. Address No. 1439.

WANT position as superintendent weaving mill on either white or colored work. Have had ten years experience as overseer of weaving on printed cloths, sheetings, drills, and gingham. Can furnish best of references and handle mill in first class shape. Address No. 1440.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or salesman for compound or mill supply house. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but would prefer to change. Address No. 1441.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Had rather take a job that is down and pull it up. Am a

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good manager of help with long experience and am a hustler. Good references. Address No. 1442.

WANT position as superintendent of or overseer of large card room. Am giving satisfaction on present job but want larger salary. Have good education and am manager of help. Five years experience as machine erector. Address No. 1443.

WANT position as overseer of carding in a medium size mill. Am a good carder and can get quantity and quality with a minimum cost. Age 30, married, strictly temperate. Good references from present and past employers. Address No. 1444.

WANT position as superintendent of woolen mill or cotton waste mill. Have had special experience handling waste or woolen system and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1445.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 35. Have had twenty years experience in weave room on plain and fancy weaves. Good references. Address No. 1446.

WANT position as second hand or overseer in card room. 14 years experience. Age 28, strictly sober. Will furnish as references all former superintendents for whom I have worked. Address No. 1447.

WANT a place at a cotton mill, as cotton man. Thoroughly experienced. Ten years with dealers and brokers. Familiar with conditions, grade and staple of cotton. Competent to look after entire end of business. Correspondence solicited. Write No. 1448.

WANT position as overseer of carding in good mill. 38 years old, married, long experience. Good references from mills in which I have run rooms. Can come at once. Address No. 1449.

WANT position as superintendent of mill from 30,000 to 40,000 spindles. Either yarn or weaving mill. Am practical carder, spinner and weaver. Will not consider any thing under \$3,000 per year. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1450.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, slashing and warping. Age 35. Married. Have been overseer of weaving for past seven years. Can change at once. Address No. 1451.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of weaving. Am now employed as overseer of large weave room and am giving satisfaction. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1452.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had six years experience as mill master mechanic and can furnish good references. Address 1453.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder or spinner in large mill. Would prefer North Carolina. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but desire promotion. Address 1454.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have 12 years experience as overseer in such mills as Eagle and Phenix, Muscogee and Dan River. Age 35. At present employed. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1455.

WANT position as overseer of carding in small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Have had 4 years experience as overseer of spinning and wish large room. Age 29. Married. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 1456.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning. Can furnish former employers as references. Have had long experience in first-class mills. Address No. 1457.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 17 years experience on carded and combed work. Married. Age 32. At present employed as overseer of carding. Good references. Address No. 1458.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am giving satisfaction on present job as night overseer, but wish to change to day job. Address No. 1459.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Am now employed as carder and spinner. Age 29. Can furnish best kind of references. Address No. 1460.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in some of best mills in the South and have been with present mill for 7 years. Can furnish references. Address No. 1461.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 30 years experience as overseer of carding on both coarse and fine numbers. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Can furnish best of references. Address 1462.

WANT position as overseer weaving at not less than \$4.00. Can deliver the goods, without the "bull." Ten years as overseer. Experienced on white and colored goods, considered a No. 1 Draper man. References, present employers. Address No. 1463.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am especially competent on Draper looms. Can furnish references from all former employers. Address No. 1463.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer different class of work. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1465.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been promoted from loom fixer through to overseer. Am giving satisfaction but prefer larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1466.

WANT position as master mechanic. Am now employed but prefer to change. Have had 14 years experience. Address No. 1467.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 44, married, strictly sober. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine white and colored work. Address No. 1468.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Married. Age 44. Strictly sober. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine work, white and colored. References from all former employers. Address No. 1469.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am a young man of good training and experience. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address 1470.

WANT position as master mechanic or roller coverer. Age 50. 30 years experience as machinist and roller coverer. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 1471.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Married. Age 34. 12 years as overseer. Good references. Address No. 1472.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of some of the most prosperous mills in the South and had long experience on wide varieties of goods. Fine references. Address No. 1473.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Long experience with good mill, and can furnish best of references. If in need of a sober man who is a good manager of help, can give production. Address 1474.

WANT position as superintendent of a cloth mill or overseer of large weave room. Long experience and good references. Can change on short notice. Address 1475.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 1476.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small room or second-hand in large room. Age 27, married, sober. Am a hustler for production and have had experience on both white and colored goods.

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Yarn Mill for Sale

For Sale: A 7,000 spindle hosiery yarn mill. Machinery up-to date. Been operated only a short time. Will be sold at a very low price to responsible parties. Address J. Z. Miller, Jr., Kansas City, Mo., or O. A. Robbins, Florence, Ala.

Can furnish former superintendents as references. Address No. 1477.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all details connected with manufacture of cotton goods. Can give A-1 reference as to executive ability and character. Address No. 1478.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Am young man, married and have good experience in large mill. Can come on short notice. First class reference. Address No. 1479.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized yarn mill, or overseer of carding and spinning in a large mill. Have had long experience and can furnish references from past and present employers. Address No. 1480.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or would take second hand in large room. Have had long experience. No bad habits. Would also consider position as supply clerk, or clerk in mill store. Good experience in both. Address No. 1481.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer of weaving or cloth room. Long experience on almost all classes of goods. Can furnish best references as to character and ability. Address No. 1482.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long and varied experience and can give satisfaction. Best of references. Now employed. Address No. 1483.

WANTED a position as manager or Supt. of a cotton mill on grey or colored goods. Would be especially strong at a place needing a man capable of being manager and Supt. Correspondence Invited. Address No. 1484.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and slashing. Age 48, 26 years experience in cotton mill business, 16 years as overseer. Now employed, but desire to make a change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1485.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Am a textile school graduate with several years practical experience. Can furnish references as to ability and character. Address No. 1487.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room on all kinds of white goods, fancy drills, sheeting, etc. Can furnish best of references from former employees. Address No. 1488.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Am now employed as carder but desire a larger position. Married, age 30, sober and good manager of help. 5 years experience as carder and spinner. Address No. 1489.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in 20,000 spindle mill or second hand in large weave room or overseer of overhauling. Age 30. Sober, good manager of help, 6 years experience as spindle plumber. Address No. 1490.

WANT position as master mechanic at not less than \$5.00 per day. Experience on steam and electric but would prefer steam plant. Am now master mechanic of three medium size mills. Address No. 1491.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man 40 years old. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from picker to cloth room on white and colored goods. Can furnish good references as to ability and character. Address 1493.

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- DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS**—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson and Lane.
John P. Marston.
Faberwerke-Hoechst Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
- DYEING, DRYING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING MACHINERY**—
Philadelphia Tex. Machinery Co.
C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**—
Condit Electrical Mfg. Co.
Lincoln Electric Company.
Fraser-Purser Company.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- FIRE HOSE AND FITTINGS**—
American Supply Co.
- FLYER PRESSERS**—
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- GEARS (SILENT)**—
General Electric Company.
- HEDDLES**—
Howard Bros. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- HUMIDIFIERS**—
American Moistening Co.
Stuart W. Cramer.
Normalair Co.
G. M. Parks Co.
- HUMIDIFYING MACHINES**—
C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.
- LOOMS**—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Stafford Company.
- LOOM GREASE**—
Masury-Young Co.
- LOOM HARNESS, REEDS AND PICKERS**—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- LUBRICANTS**—
Albany Lubricating Co.
Masury-Young Co.
N. Y. N. J. Lubricant Co.
- MECHANICAL FILTERS**—
Norwood Engineering Co.
- METERS**—
General Electric Company.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- MILL CRAYONS**—
American Supply Co.
- MILL SUPPLIES**—
American Supply Co.
- MOTORS**—
Lincoln Electric Co.
Fraser-Purser Co.
- NON-FLUID OIL**—
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
- OPENING MACHINERY**—
Campbell Textile Machinery Co.
- OVERHAULERS**—
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- PICKERS AND LAPPERS**—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- PREPARATORY MACHINERY**—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- PRESSES**—
Boomer and Boschert Press Co.
Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.
- PUMPS**—
DeLaval Steam Turbine Co.
Rumsey Pump Company.
Fraser-Purser Company.
- RAILROADS**—
Seaboard Air Line.
Southern Railway.
- RING SPINNING FRAMES**—
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Saco Lowell Shops.
- RING TRAVELERS**—
American Supply Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
- ROLLS**—
American Supply Co.
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- ROVING MACHINERY**—
Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- SADDLES**—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Graphite Lubricating Co.
- SEPARATORS**—
Draper Company.
- SEPTIC CLOSETS**—
Sanitary Engineering Co.
- SHUTTLES**—
David Brown Co.
Draper Co.
Shambow Shuttle Co.
Union Shuttle Co.
- SIZING COMPOUND**—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
John P. Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Thos. Leyland & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
Eureka Slasher Device Co.
- SOFTENERS—COTTON**—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
- SOAPS**—
Seydel Mfg. Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
- A. Klipstein & Co.**
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
- SPINDLES**—
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Draper Company.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- SPINNING RINGS**—
Draper Company.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
- SPINDLE TAPE AND BANDING**—
American Textile Banding Co.
- SPOOLERS**—
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Draper Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- SPOT REMOVER COTTON**—
Masury-Young Co.
- STARCH**—
Corn Products Refining Co.
Keever Starch Co.
- SPINNING FRAMES**—
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
- STEAM TURBINES**—
DeLaval Steam Turbine Co.
Fraser-Purser Co.
- TEMPLES**—
Draper Company.
- TURBINES**—
General Electric Company.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- TWISTERS**—
Collins Brothers.
Draper Company.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- TWISTER RING GREASE**—
Masury-Young Co.
- WARP STOP MOTIONS**—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Company.
The Stafford Co.
- WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS**—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Faberwerke-Hoechst Co.
John P. Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuffs & Chemical Co.
- WELDING OUTFITS**—
General Electric Company.
- WARPERS**—
T. C. Entwistle Co.
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- WILLOWS**—
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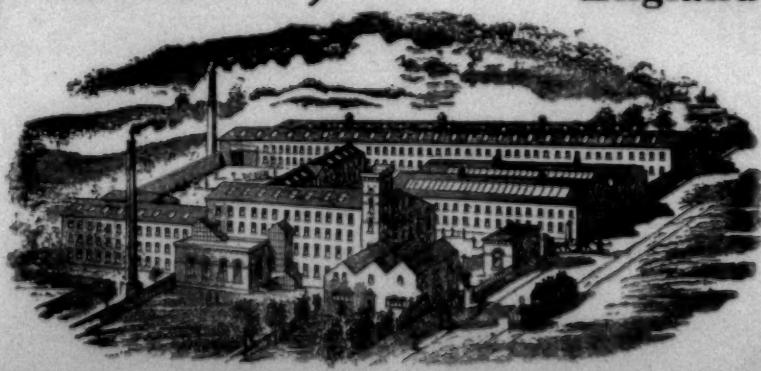
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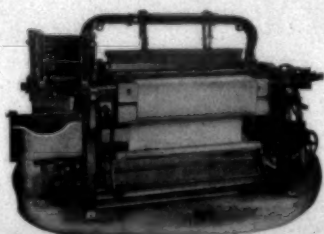
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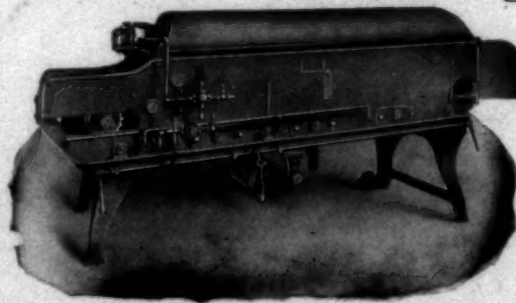
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